

CAREER AS SEA FIGHTER CLOSES

Rear Admiral C. J. Badger, Who Retired Last Week, Is Natural Sailor.

MANY NOTED ANCESTORS

History of the "Fighting Badgers" Begun Nearly Three Centuries Ago.

Terminating a long and distinguished career on the active list, the words "U. S. N., retired," have been written after the name of Rear Admiral Charles Johnston Badger, lately resigned as commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet.

Rear Admiral Badger retired last week because he had reached the age limit of active service—not because he was any the less capable or alert than when he took the Atlantic Fleet to Mexican waters in April, 1914, when Huerta refused to salute the flag.

The retired rear admiral comes of a fighting stock. He is a good fighter today. He is recognized as a naval officer of unusual tact, ability and conscientiousness, and it is not for that retirement law Charles J. Badger would be "active" yet.

Retirement Causes Regret.

"Must a man of Badger's type get out at the age of 62?" an official of the Navy Department was asked. "Is there no way to keep a 'live' one on the list?"

"The retirement is automatic," said the official in matter-of-fact words, but with a touch of regret. "Rear Admiral Badger even leaves the general board, unless he requests specifically to remain thereon, and then it's a question of a special dispensation. He's as able as they make 'em, I know, but on the other hand, he's entitled to take it easy for awhile now."

The name of Badger has long been associated with the military and naval service of the United States. The retiring admiral was almost predestined to sail the seas on the battleships of his country, for his ancestors, from the time of the revolution to the date of Charles J. Badger's birth, had been among the nation's fighters.

Rear Admiral Badger was the son of Commodore Oscar Charles Badger, U. S. N., and the elder Badger was appointed to the Naval Academy by a cousin who was Secretary of the Navy. The mother of Rear Admiral Badger was the daughter of a naval officer; his two sisters married naval officers, and the son of the retiring admiral is now an ensign.

Ancestor Here in 1635.

Away back before the days of Commodore Badger, the ancestors of Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger saw service. The family is descended from Giles Badger, who came from England and settled in Newbury, Mass., previous to 1635. The long list of "fighting Badgers" begins with Gen. Joseph Badger, sr., and Gen. Joseph Badger, jr., of Revolutionary days, and closes with William Badger, an aviator, who was killed in these modern days of air fights.

Rear Admiral Badger's latest conspicuous service was in Mexican waters, to which he took the Atlantic Fleet when it looked as if this country might go to war with Mexico early in 1914. When he reached Southern waters Admiral Badger demonstrated that he was "true blue" and an officer above petty jealousies and ambitions by virtually stepping aside and permitting Rear Admiral Fletcher, his subordinate official, to have full swing in carrying out the work Fletcher had begun before Badger's arrival.

Secretary Daniels publicly commended Admiral Badger's course at Tampico in these words:

"I have watched your handling of the fleet in the interest, and have not found you wanting in any of the elements that go to make a great naval officer. Your personal qualities and the magnanimity you showed Rear Admiral Fletcher on your arrival in Mexican waters have commanded my highest admiration."

Natural Sailor and Fighter.

"A natural sailor, a natural officer and a natural fighter and tactician," is the way one naval officer described Badger. "Until he was assigned to the general board, when for brief periods he commanded the Atlantic Fleet about a year ago, Rear Admiral Badger had seen little of shore duty. He has been aboard ship most of the time since his graduation, and his duties have carried him to every part of the world."

He was in charge of the Alert, of the Greely Relief Expedition, in 1884 and because of that service was rendered the thanks of the State of Maryland in a joint resolution passed by the legislature of the State.

Other assignments have taken him to the Asiatic station and the Pacific waters and for brief periods he saw duty at the Naval War College, the Washington navy yard and the Boston navy yard.

He was superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis for approximately two years, but Rear Admiral Badger has felt most at home upon the deck of a battleship.

The retiring rear admiral was born within twenty miles of Washington, at Rockville, Md. He was appointed at large to the Naval Academy by President Grant, graduating as midshipman in May, 1872. Since that time it has been a constant climb upward for him.

He retired after having been the commander of the country's greatest fighting machine—the Atlantic Fleet—and then was called to service on the general board, whose recommendation will be of most vital importance now that the nation has become awakened to the need of a better national defense.

Like other high naval officers, whose advice has frequently gone unheeded by the legislative branch of the government, Rear Admiral Badger believes in a strong navy and even as a retired officer his advice will be sought by those now mapping out a real national defense.

ODE TO A STAR.

"Twinkle, twinkle, little star. How I wonder what you are. How you submerge us there. And 'Zeppelins' flying in the air. In your capitals are bombs exploding. To prevent your contraband unloading. Are your imported people 'hyphenated.' And your wireless subjugated? Have you 'watchful waiting' (some to spare) And paranoia over there? When he doesn't get enough to eat, Does your premier get 'cold feet'? Have you anything curly hair. Like our Charlie Chaplin, over there? Are your Leaders 'Double Leaded.' And your suffragettes red-headed? 'It's above the world as high. Like a 'Barrios' in the sky. Kindly send a wireless tonight. If you are mixed up in fight. Or is your neutrality so strong. You 'woop' the 'con' the 'warring' throng?"

CHARLES A. GRAY.

VIEWS OF WARSAW, MAGNIFICENT CAPITAL OF POLAND, AND ITS IMPERIAL CAPTOR

WILLIAM THAW IN PERIL

Aviator in French Army Has to Descend Inside German Lines.

Paris, Aug. 7.—William Thaw, pilot in the French aviation corps, left yesterday for the front, after several days in Paris. He took with him a new aeroplane.

On an observation flight over the German lines recently the motor of Thaw's machine went wrong, and he was forced to descend twenty-five miles inside hostile lines. A German patrol sighted him and before the motor could be repaired, attacked Thaw and the observer.

While the latter held the Germans at bay, Thaw repaired his motor, and the pair flew back into the French lines. The wing of the aeroplane was riddled with bullets. Other American pilots in the corps are Norman Prince, New York; Bert Hall, Kentucky, and James Bach, Chicago, who will leave shortly for the front.



Emperor William, of Germany, who, during a recent visit to the eastern front, held a council of war with his field marshals there in which the sudden, victorious triple drive at Warsaw was planned.

SAYS LEMON PIE CASTS BLIGHT UPON COOKING

William Allen White Declares It One Form of Food that Has No Justification.

Emporia, Kans., Aug. 7.—William Allen White, who stirred all Kansas to the grass roots by denouncing fruit salad, now demands that lemon pie be eliminated. He says:

"Lemon pie is one form of food which has no justification. It does not cheer nor invigorate; it furnishes neither nutriment nor digestive assistance. It has not enough acid to produce a well-defined tummy ache nor starch enough to produce indigestion. The person who discovered lemon pie turned into a culinary blind alley, from which there is no escape. The miserable pie casts a blight upon cookery, puts a blot on the escutcheon of pie industry, and because it is introduced into bills of fare of misguided households, it descends from sire to son, and from mother to daughter, shedding its baneful influence upon generation after generation. The same goes for lemon cream pie, lemon meringue, lemon cocoanut pie, and lemon custard pie. They are all no good is our verdict."

MARRIAGE FEES BOUGHT HOME FOR THIS PASTOR

Denver's Marrying Pastor Builds and Improves Country Place with Extra Money Earned.

Denver, Aug. 7.—Wedding fees bought and improved Roxleigh, the beautiful country home of the Rev. John H. Houghton, Denver's "marrying parson." Not another cent besides the small green rolls slipped to the pastor of St. Mary's by happy bridegrooms has ever been expended on the place.

Dr. Houghton's own hands have done nearly all the work of turning a barren hillside into one of the loveliest country homes near Denver. Every tree and shrub at Roxleigh represents a wedding fee. And a procession of happily married pairs stream out there every summer day to show their children just how their wedding fees was expended.

TO TEST COMPANY'S CLAIM.

Ilion, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Two thousand or more strikers at the plant of the Remington Arms Company here will return to their benches Monday morning and give a week's tryout to the claim of the company officials that the piece workers, although their day has been shortened from ten to eight hours, can increase their wages 15 per cent under the new rate announced a week ago and which precipitated the strike last Monday.

It is generally conceded that this action means the end of the strike.



Famous church of Rokito. Its interior after the first German invasion early last October.

A new Irish play is to be done in New York next month which will be a direct appeal for Irish independence. It will present Ireland's argument for individual nationalism.

Vaughn Glaser will put out a big production of "School Days," the juvenile musical comedy, this year, opening in the East August 20. Herman Timberg will be starred, and he will be surrounded by a large company.

John P. Campbell, director of the Irish Theater of America, announces that the repertoire for that company for the ensuing season will be made public August 15.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS

St. Patrick's sanctuary choir, after a month's vacation, resumed singing last Sunday. Until the first Sunday in October it will sing continuously throughout low mass, during August at 11 o'clock, in September at 10 o'clock. The music to be heard on these occasions, besides the "Our Father," "Hail Mary" and "Credo," frequently sung, will be a five-part "Kyrie" by Palestrina (Pope Marcellus), and several Gregorian "Kyries" from the "Kyriele." The "Sanctus," "Benedictus" and "Agnus Dei" from the Tinel and Palestina and Gregorian masses, respectively, will also be sung. Motets heard before will also be sung, i. e., "O Come Ye Servants," by Christopher Tye, an Elizabethan composer; "Bona Pastor," by Sebastian Duron, a Spanish composer of the sixteenth century; "Jesus Meek and Lowly," by Sir Edward Elgar, England's foremost musician, now at the front. Hymn tunes are seldom sung at these services as the resources of the choir library fortunately afford more suitable music.

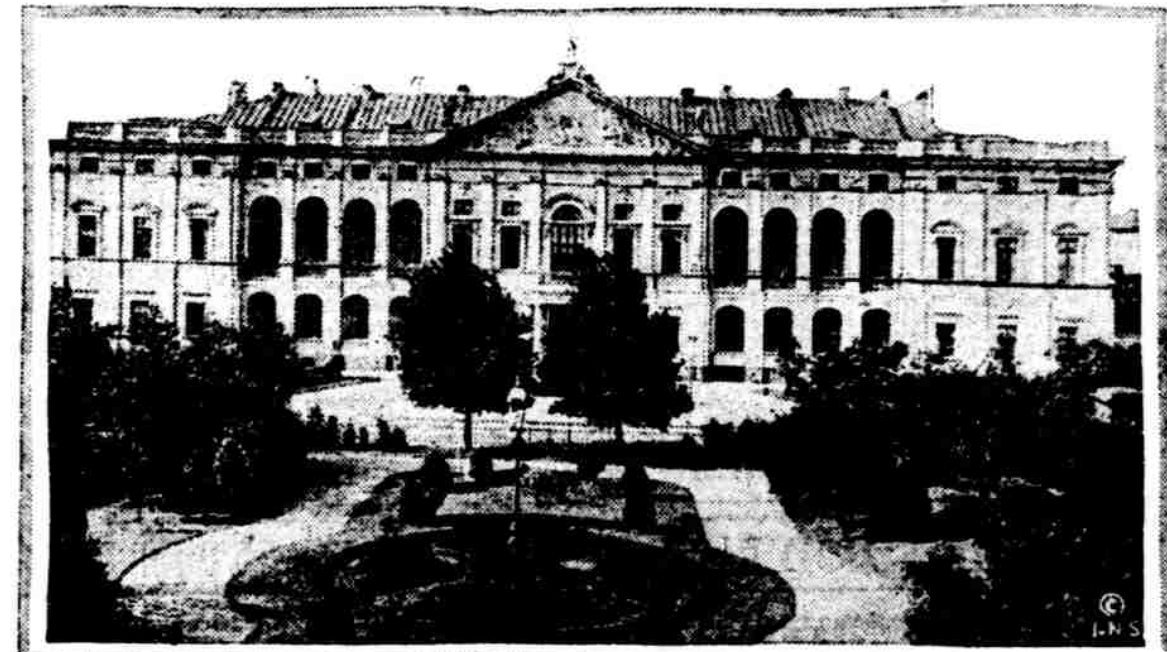
During the first two weeks of July seventeen of the choir boys went with Mr. P. Mills Silby, director of the choir, to camp at Colindale Beach. The practice was started last year at Chesapeake Beach and being highly successful in every way it was sanctioned again. The boys were as follows: Rags, 6:30, prayers, 7:30, breakfast at 8, bathing at 10, lunch at 12, boating or games during the afternoon, evening meal at 5:30, after which all went for a walk with Mr. Silby, prayer at 8:30, and then to bed. At the end of each week all went to communion and communion at St. Elizabeth's.

Miss Lillian Chenoweth, well known local contralto soloist, left yesterday for Purcellville, Va., where she was the soloist at the Chautauqua last night. Miss Chenoweth will visit in Middleburg, Va., before returning to Washington.

The members of the great Boston Symphony Orchestra have scattered in all directions throughout the country, for the work of the orchestra for the season of 1914-1915 came to an end Saturday evening, July 3, with the last of the "Pop" concerts in Symphony Hall, Boston. The Boston Symphony Orchestra went out of existence for the season, officially, May 26, when it gave the last of its thirteen concerts at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco. However, seventy-five of the personnel were kept busy in Boston for the five weeks beginning June last at the Pop concerts, which are only second to the Symphony concerts as an established institution in their home city. The Symphony concerts have been running thirty-four years, the Pops thirty years.

The Pop concerts are popular in the full sense of the word. The prices are 25, 50 and 75 cents. Smoking is allowed, and light wines are sold and the music is, generally speaking, of light character. During the first two weeks Mr. Andre Maquarre, the first flute of the orchestra, was the conductor. In the second fortnight Mr. Ernst Schmidt, the assistant conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, had charge of the orchestra and the last week was under the directorship of Mr. Clement Lenon, the second oboe of the orchestra. These concerts under ordinary conditions begin on Monday evening following the last Saturday Symphony concert in May, but this year owing to the three weeks elken by the San Francisco trip the season was correspondingly shortened. Next year the Pops begin on Monday, May 8, and close Saturday, July 3.

"Pater Noster," from the celebrated poem by Coppee, is to be done as a motion picture with Hilda England in the part in which she won high praise in the dramatic play.



Picture shows the municipal court and garden in the Polish capital, which has been abandoned by the Russians, according to German dispatches.



One of Warsaw's Show Places—The Place Krasinski.

VELOCITY IS 4 MILES A SECOND

Detonating Wave for Explosives in War Shells Has Great Speed.

FULMINATES ARE LIMIT

Some Produce Pressure of 48,000 Atmospheres, Says Maj. Edward P. O'Hern, Army Expert.

While several million pounds of powder are being burned weekly on the battlefields of Europe, and discussion is rife on the American manufacture of the products, an article on explosives, just issued by the Smithsonian Institution, gives much timely information on the subject.

The paper is written by Maj. Edward P. O'Hern, of the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., and deals with the importance of so-called explosives and the increasing extent of their use and production, as well as their composition, uses, method of employment, and the results accomplished.

"An explosive," says Maj. O'Hern, "is a substance of which the molecules are made up of a number of atoms or units rather loosely bound together in an unstable condition, ready to seek new and simpler combinations upon the furnishing of a sufficient motive force to start operation. This usually is supplied through a primer ignited by a slow-burning fuse, or by a wire heated by an electric current. When started, the heat and shock developed will cause a continuation of the action throughout the mass of the explosive. The enormous power that can thus be developed from a comparatively small quantity of material is indicated by the thousands of fragments into which a 12-inch armor-piercing projectile was broken by the detonation of a bursting charge about 5-12 per cent of its weight."

Three Classes of Explosives.

The author divides explosives into three classes: Progressive or propelling explosives, known as low explosives; detonating explosives or high explosives; and detonators or fulminates. For all classes the effect of the explosion is dependent upon the quantity of gas and heat developed per unit of weight and volume of the explosive, the rapidity of the reaction, and the character of the confinement, if any, given the explosive charge. The rapidity of reaction varies greatly with different explosive substances and with the manner in which the explosive is started.

Black gunpowder, smokeless powder, and black blasting powders are known as low explosives, for certain of which, such as smokeless powder, the explosion does not differ in principle from the burning of a piece of wood or other combustible. The combustion is very rapid but is a surface action proceeding from layer to layer until the grain is consumed. Such materials are known as low or progressive explosives, although the total power developed through the combustion of a unit of weight may be very great and would be destructive unless properly confined.

In high explosives such as dynamite, nitroglycerin, gun cotton, some blasting powders, and most of the "permissible explosives" approved by the United States Bureau of Mines for use in mines where gas explosions are liable to occur, the progress of the explosive reaction is not by burning from layer to layer, but the breaking up of the initial molecules gives rise to an explosive wave which is transmitted through the mass and causes its almost instantaneous conversion into gas. The velocity of propagation of the detonating wave has been determined for some materials to be more than 3,000 feet per second, or approximately four miles per second; this form of material is used in shells and for bursting purposes. The progressive emission of a gas from a low explosive such as burning gunpowder, producing a pressure effect upon a projectile, whereas the sudden conversion of an equal weight of material into gas, as would happen with a high explosive such as dynamite or nitroglycerin, would develop such high pressure and shattering effect as to rupture the gun.

Fulminates Most Powerful.

The action of fulminates is much more brusque and powerful than that of the high explosives. Since they can be detonated by shock, the application of heat, they are used in primers and fuses to start action in both low and high explosives. One of the most important fulminates is fulminate of mercury, which produces a pressure of about 48,000 atmospheres.

At no time in the history of the world have explosives played such a mighty part in deciding the destinies of nations as they are playing today in the prosecution of the general European war. Their extensive use in the mighty engines of destruction such as the submarine mine, the torpedo, and in projectiles thrown from cannon to great distances with marvelous accuracy, is resulting in loss of life and destruction of property on an unprecedented scale.

Beginning with black powder, the earliest record of which in actual war was in the fourteenth century, the author follows the development of powder through its early stages of brown powder, to the two principal forms of smokeless powder for military purposes, nitrocellulose and nitroglycerin, stating that the use is quite evenly divided; the United States army and navy, the French army and navy, and the German army using the former, and the British army and navy and the German navy using the latter. He then gives much detailed information concerning the manufacture, life, source of supply, and testing of smokeless powder manufactured from nitrocellulose or guncotton. Following which, subjects relating to life of guns, bursting charges for projectiles, armor-piercing projectiles, high explosive shells, shrapnel, fuses, aeroplane bombs, means of igniting explosives, mines, torpedoes, and the storage and shipment of explosives in the United States are discussed.

ALASKANS TOLD NEWS ON WRAPPING PAPER

Valdez Fire Did Not Destroy All of Publication's Equipment. So Edition Appears.

Valdez, Alaska, Aug. 7.—How to issue a newspaper under difficulties was shown here during the disastrous fire which swept the business district, with a loss of \$500,000. The plant of the Prospector Publishing Company, which publishes the Daily Prospector and Weekly Miner, lay in the path of the flames. By desperate effort, the newspaper men saved a few cases of type, a proof press and some wrapping paper. With these they turned out an extra, and it sold like hot cakes. The rest of the plant was destroyed.

Victor Moore, who was booked over the Keith circuit in vaudeville, has had his time canceled because of his appearance in the "movies."